# **Cannabis Impairment Assessment**

### **EYES**

Conjunctiva Tissue (looks like pink eye in both eyes), Lack of Convergence, Dilated Pupils, & No HGN (when cannabis alone).

## **MUSCLES**

<u>Tremors</u> Observed in extremities, upper torso, & eyelids (closed eyes).

#### ODOR

**Smell** Burnt marijuana, additive flavor for vaping, & maybe for edibles.

## **OBSERVATIONS**

<u>Indica</u>: Produces a 'stoned' feeling. Physically & mentally relaxing. Centered on the body. Enhances sensations of taste, touch, & sound. Euphoria & relaxed inhibitions.

<u>Sativa</u>: Produces the 'high' feeling (energetic). Less overpowering than the Indica 'stone.' Less likely to produce drowsiness. High described as: cerebral, energetic, creative, giggly & or psychedelic.

<u>Psycho-Physical Tests</u>: Generally slow performance; muscle tremors, especially in legs & arms.

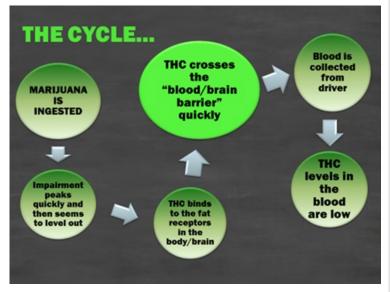
<u>Information processing</u>: Likely diminished. Impaired memory & comprehension. Jumbled thought formation & lack of concentration. Likened to attention deficit disorder, cognitive impairment. Altered

Smoked: Impairment Peak: 0-30 mins High Experience: 1-3 hours

Impairment may last up to 24 hours, without awareness effects.

Oral/ Edible: Impairment Peak: 1-3 hours
High Experience: 4-8 hours
Residual effects depend on dose.

**GET. BLOOD. FAST.** 



"The Cycle" created by Courtney Popp, WA TSRP

distance perception.

**Modified Romberg**: Distorted internal clock. Eyelid Tremors.

**Mood Changes**: Including panic & paranoia.

<u>Mouth</u>: Flecks of Green Vegetable Matter (GVM - marijuana) in teeth. Possible green or white coating on tongue.

#### **IMPORTANT STUDIES TO KNOW**

- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Drug and Alcohol Crash Risk*, (Report No. DOT HS 812 117) Washington DC:
   U.S. Government Printing Office (2015). Often cited by defense- Virginia Beach Study
- Hartman, R.L., Huestis, M.A., et al., Cannabis Effects on Driving Lateral Control With and Without Alcohol, \*MUST KNOW\* Drug
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- \* Huestis, M.A., et al., Estimating the Time of Last Cannabis Use from Plasma Δº-Tetrahydrocannabinol and 11-nor-Carboxy- Δ º-Tetrahydrocannabinol Concentrations, Clinical Chemistry, 51(12), 2289-2295, doi:10.1373/clinchem.2005.056838 (2005).
- \* Hiroven, J., Huestis, M.A., et al., Reversible and Regionally Selective Downregulation of Brain Cannabinoid CB 1 Receptors in Chronic Daily Cannabis Smokers, Molecular Psychiatry, 59(3), 642-649, doi:10.1038/mp.2011.82 (2012).
- \* Bosker, W., Hiroven, J., Huestis, M.A., Ramaekers, J.S., et al., Psychomotor Function in Chronic Daily Cannabis Smokers During Sustained Abstinence, PLoS ONE, 8(1), e53127, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0053127(2013).
- Hartman, R.L., Huestis, M.A., et al., Effect of Blood Collection Time on Measured Δ<sup>9</sup>-Tetrahydrocannabinol Concentrations:
   Implications for Driving Interpretation and Drug Policy, Clinical Chemistry, 62:2, 367-377, doi:10.1373/clinchem.2015.248492 (2016).
- Hartman, R.L., Huestis, M.A., et al., Controlled Cannabis Vaporizer Administration: Blood and Plasma Cannabinoids With and Without Alcohol, Clinical Chemistry, 61(6), 850-869, doi:10.1373/clinchem.2015.238287(2015).
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- DRUID, Analytical Evaluation of Oral Fluid Screening Devices and Preceding Selection Procedures, (Project No. TREN-05-FP6TR-S07.61320-518404) Finland (2010).
- Grotenhermen, F., Drummer, O.H., Ramaekers, J.G., et al., Developing Limits for Driving Under Cannabis, Addiction, 102, 1910-1917, doi:10.1111/j.1360-0443.2007.02009.x (2007).
- Grotenhermen, F.,Ramaekers, J.G., et al., Developing Science-Based Per Se Limits for Driving Under the Influence of Cannabis (DUIC): Findings and Recommendations by an Expert Panel, DUIC Report (2005).
- Papafotiou, K., et al., An Evaluation of the Sensitivity of the Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFSTs) to Detect Impairment Due to Marijuana Intoxication, Psychopharmacology, 180, 107-114, doi:10.1007/s00213-004-2119-9 (2005).
- Hartman, R.L., & Huestis, M.A., Cannabis Effects on Driving Skills, Clinical Chemistry, 59(3), 478-492, http://dx.doi.org/10.1373/clinchem.2012.194381 (2013).
- Hartman, R.L., Huestis, M.A., et al., Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Examination Characteristics of Cannabis Impairment, Accident Analysis & Prevention, 92, 219-229, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.aap.2016.04.012 (2016).

**Delta-9-THC** - The main psychoactive substance found in marijuana.

AKA: delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC), dronabinol

<u>11- Hydroxy-THC</u> - The main psychoactive metabolite of THC formed in the body after marijuana consumption. AKA: Hydroxy THC, 11-Hydroxy-Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (11-Hydroxy-Δ9-THC), 11-OH-THC

Delta-9 + Hydroxy = Impairment

<u>11- nor-9- Carboxy-THC</u> - The main secondary metabolite of THC formed after marijuana is consumed. It is NOT active, but indicates historical use.

AKA: THC-COOH (most often seen this way), Carboxy THC, 11-nor-9-carboxy-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (11-nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-THC), 11-COOH-THC

**Cannabinoids** - Group of active compounds found in marijuana.

<u>Cannabidiol (CBD)</u> - Non-psychoactive (a/k/a not impairing) cannabinoid. Found in medical strains.

<u>Cannabinol (CBN)</u> - THC metabolite (10% as psychoactive as THC), which may show recent or heavy use.

**Chronic vs. Occasional** - Terms denoting frequency of use.

**<u>Chronic</u>** - Continuing for a long time or recurring frequently.

Occasional - Happening infrequently and irregularly.

<u>Psychoactive or Active</u> - Causes euphoric and impairing effects (THC and 11 -OH-THC).

**Not active or inactive** - Does NOT cause euphoric or impairing effects (THC-COOH).

<u>Compensation</u> - Behavior that develops either consciously or unconsciously to offset a deficiency.

<u>Critical Tracking</u> - A set of tasks used to determine impairment in a clinical setting.

**<u>Epidemiological</u>** - Is the study and analysis of the patterns, causes, and effects of health and disease conditions in defined populations.

**<u>Lateral Control</u>** - Control of side- to-side or sideways movement.

<u>Limit of Detection (LOD)</u> - Lowest quantity of a drug that can be distinguished from the absence of that drug.

<u>Limit of Quantitation (LOQ)</u> - Lowest amount of a drug in a sample that can be quantitatively determined.

<u>Measurement of Uncertainty</u> - Best estimate of how far a quantity might be from "true value." If two people measure one cup of flour, the amount will

always be different even if it's not noticeable to the naked eye.

<u>Metabolite</u> - A chemical created in the body as part of the process of breaking down the parent compound (e.g. 11-OH-THC and THC-COOH).

<u>Parent compound or parent drug</u> - The drug in the original form that it is ingested (e.g. THC).

<u>Per Se Law</u> - Statutory assignment of a blood concentration above which is an offense to drive.

<u>Permissible Inference</u> - A legally specified fact that the fact finder may infer. <u>Pharmacokinetics</u> - The movement of a drug into, through & out of the body - the time course of its absorption.

## Plasma vs. Whole Blood

<u>Plasma</u> - The colorless fluid part of blood, lymph, or milk, in which corpuscles or fat globules are suspended.

<u>Whole Blood</u> - Blood drawn directly from the body from which none of the components (such as plasma or platelets) have been removed.

<u>Titrate</u> - Continuously measure & adjust the balance of [a substance].

**Tolerance** - The capacity of the body to endure or become less responsive to a substance.

**<u>Zero-order Elimination Kinetics</u>** - The rate of elimination is constant and does not depend on the initial drug concentration.

## **INTERNET RESOURCES**

www.wsp.wa.gov/breathtest/dredocs.php (NHTSA/IACP Manuals) www.ndaajustice.org/ntlc\_home.html (Nat'l Traffic Law Center) www.nih.gov/research-training (Research) www.decp.org (Int'l Drug Eval. & Classification Program)

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Jennifer R. Knudsen Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor Colorado District Attorneys' Council 1580 Logan Street, Suite 420 Denver, CO 80203 (303) 830-9115 Jen@cdac.state.co.us